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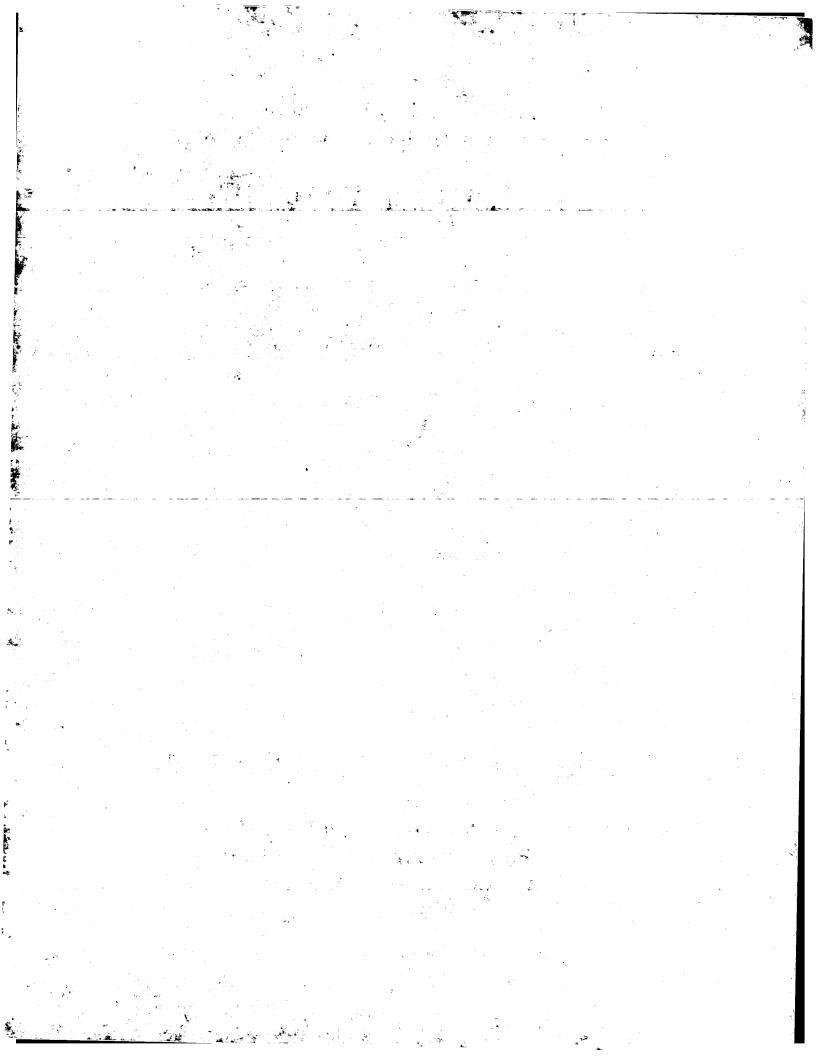
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Public Report of Opening of the Patent

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Int.Cl.

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Number of invention: 1

Name of invention: linear conductor

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Detailed Report

Sphere of application of patent

(requested clause 1)

It is regarding a linear conductor which consists of a linear core material which consists of carbon fiber coated with aluminum or aluminum alloy and an electrically conductive layer around the core material.

Detailed explanation of the invention

This invention is regarding a linear conductor. In more detail, it is regarding a linear conductor which can be used advantageously as an overhead power line mainly for the power distribution business.

Former cables for power distribution were made from various kinds of steel core aluminum twisted wire.

Such former steel core aluminum twisted wire has many problems such as (1) space is generated between the steel and aluminum due to differences in co-efficient of thermal expansion, and durability or corrosion resistance is remarkably damaged; (2) since the core wire is steel, the cable is heavy; (3) when the temperature increases, the strength of the core is decreased considerably.

This invention offers a linear conductor which solves these problems with the former power cables.

This invention is a linear conductor which consists of a linear core material which consists of carbon fiber coated with aluminum or aluminum alloy and an electrically conductive layer which is formed around the core.

Next, the carbon fiber in this detailed report is going to be explained.

The carbon fiber in this detailed report includes general carbon fiber and graphite fiber which are made from rayon, polyacrylonitrile, lignin, and/or pitch as their basic materials. Carbon fiber line means filaments, yarns, span yarns, etc. of carbon fiber.

Next, the linear conductor according to this invention is going to be explained using figures.

Figure 1 is a cross section which shows one example of practice of a linear conductor according to this invention, and it shows an aluminum electrical cable with a core.

The section shows aluminum twisted wire 1, carbon fiber 2, coating material 3, cable 4, and core material 5.

In figure 1, the cable 4 is made of several composite strands 5 consisting of carbon fiber 2 covered with coating materials 3 such as aluminum or aluminum alloy around a thicker core in the center. Several twisted aluminum wires 1 are twisted around the entire assembly to serve as the electrical conductor.

In this example of practice, the center core material is thicker than the other core material, and several thinner cores are twisted around the center core. However, all the cores could have identical thickness. Also, in some cases, a single core could be used.

Next, another example of practice of the linear conductor according to this invention is going to be explained using figures.

Figure 2 is a section which shows another example of practice of the linear conductor according to this invention. It shows an aluminum electrical cable with a core the same as figure 1 above. Each part is the same as that of figure 1 except the conducting layer 6.

In the example of practice shown in figure 2, the conducting layer 6 is made of aluminum or aluminum alloy around the same core material 5 as in the example of practice shown in figure 1.

Next, one specific example of practice of the core material shown in the above figure 1, figure 2 will be explained.

example of practice

A carbon fiber bundle which consists of 1000 carbon fiber filaments obtained by sintering polyacrylonitrile fiber with approximately 8 μ diameter and 250 to 300 kg/mm² tensile strength was immersed continuously in molten aluminum in a vacuum. A unidirectional reinforced core material with about 0.5 mm diameter and about 25 vol. % carbon fiber was manufactured.

The resistivity of the above core material is approximately 6 to 7 x 10⁻⁸ Ω ·m, and it is lower than approximately 10 to 20 x 10⁻⁸ Ω ·m for steel. Its specific gravity is approximately 2.4; tensile strength is approximately 50 to 60 kg/mm².

As stated above, this invention offers a linear conductor which consists of linear core material made from carbon fiber coated with aluminum or aluminum alloy and an electrically conductive layer which is formed around the core material.

The linear conductor according to this invention has many remarkable characteristics such as the following: (1) The specific gravity of the core material is much smaller than that of a steel core. Therefore, weight can be reduced. For example, when it is used as overhead power line, the size of the supports can be reduced. Accordingly, (2) construction cost will be lower. Also, (3) the core material has tensile strength which equals that of steel core; (4) loss in strength is extremely small even at high temperature; (5) since carbon fiber is not exposed on the surface of the core, there is no danger of partial corrosion.

Simple explanation of figures

Figure 1 shows one example of practice of the linear conductor according to this invention; figure 2 shows another example of practice.

In the figures, 1 is twisted aluminum wire; 2 is carbon fiber; 3 is coating material; 4 is cable; 5 is core material; 6 is conducting layer.

特許公

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(全 3 頁)

1

匈線条導電体

願 昭47-67097 ②特

願 昭47(1972)7月6日 29出

開 昭49-26766 公

4349(1974)3月9日

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釣特許請求の範囲

を有する。

1 炭素繊維の線条を、アルミニウムもしくはア ルミニウム合金で被覆した線条芯材と、該芯材の 周りに形成した導電層とからなる線条導電体。 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は線状導電体に関し、さらに詳しくは、 主として電気事業における架空送電線として有利 に採用可能な線条導電体に関する。

従来、電気事業における電力用ケープルとして、 種々の形式の鋼芯アルミ撚線が多く採用される。 30 を撚合せる構造であつてもよいし、また、場合に

従来のかかる鋼芯アルミ撚線は、(1)鋼とアルミ ニウムとの熱膨張係数の差に起因して両者間に間 隙を生じ、耐力性、耐腐蝕性が著しく低下する、 (2)芯線が鍋であるのでケーブルの自重が大である、 (3)温度が上昇すると芯線の強度が低くなり、芯材 35 施態様を示す概略断面図で、前記第1図同様電力 としての機能が著しく低下する、等数多くの欠点

本発明は、従来の有芯送電用ケーブルの前記欠 点を十分に解決する線状導電体を提供するもので ある。

それは、炭素繊維の線条を、アルミニウムもし 5 くはアルミニウム合金で被覆した線条芯材と、該 芯材の周りに形成した導電層とからなる線条導電 体である。

次に、本明細書にいう炭素繊維について説明す る。

- 10 本明細書にいう炭素繊維とは、レーヨン、ポリ アクリロニトリル、リグニン、ピッチ系などを原 料とする一般の炭素繊維および黒鉛繊維をいり。 また、炭素繊維の線条とは、炭素繊維のフイラメ ット、ャーン、スパンヤーン等をいう。
- 15 次に、本発明にかかる線条導電体を図面を用い て説明する。

第1図は、本発明にかかる線条導電体の一実施 態様を示す概略断面図で、電力用有芯アルミケー プルを示すものである。

20 各部はアルミ撚線1、炭素繊維2、被覆材3、 ケープル4、芯材5をそれぞれ示す。

第1図において、ケーブル4は線条の炭素繊維 2をアルミニウムもしくはアルミニウム合金の被 覆材3で被覆してなる芯材5を、中心部の太い芯 25 材の周りに複数本撚回し、その外周部に導電体で ある複数本のアルミ撚線1が撚回してある。

本実施例では、中心部の芯材を他の部分の芯材 よりも太くし、かつその周りに該芯材よりも細い 複数本の芯材を撚回してあるが、同一太さの芯材 よつては芯材が1本であつてもよい。

次に、本発明にかかる線状導電体の他の実施態 様を図面を用いて説明する。

第2図は、本発明にかかる線状導電体の他の実 ・用有芯アルミケープルを示すものである。各部は 導電層6の他は第1図に同意である。

第2図に示す実施例は、前記第1図の実施例と 同様の芯材5の周りに、アルミニウムもしくはア ルミニウム合金の導電層6を形成したものである。

次に、前記第1,2図で示した芯材の一具体的 実施例を示す。

実施例

ポリアクリロニトリル繊維を焼成して得られた 直径約8 μ、引張強さ250~300 kg/㎜の炭 素繊維フイラメント1000本からたる炭素繊維 束を、真空中で溶解しているアルミニウム中に連 10 繊維が露出していないから、局部腐蝕の恐れがな 続的に浸漬し、直径約0.5 째、炭素繊維が約25 vol.%の--方向強化芯材を製造した。

前記芯材の抵抗率は約6~7×10 $^{-8}$ Ω ・mで、 鋼の約10~20×10⁻⁸Ω・mよりも低く、ま た、比重は約2.4、引張強さ約50~65Kg/m²15 施態様の示す概略断面図である。 を得た。

以上に述べたごとく、本発明は炭素繊維の線条 を、アルミニウムもしくはアルミニウム合金で被 覆した線条芯材と、該芯材の周りに形成した導電

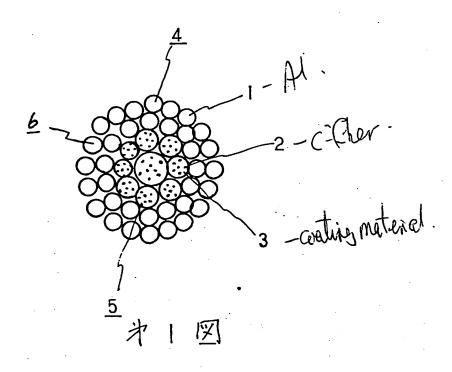
層とからなる線条導電体を提供するものである。

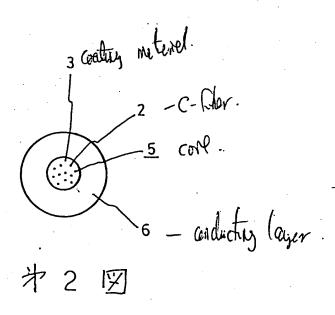
本発明にかかる線条導電体は、(1)芯材の比重が 鋼心に比してはるかに小さいから、自重を低減す ることができ、たとえば、電力用架空送電線とし 5 て採用した場合には、鉄塔などの架線施設の強度 を低く設計することができる。したがつて、(2)建 設費が安くなる。また、(3)芯材は鋼心に匹敵する 引張強さを有し、(4)高温時においても強度低下が 極めて少ない。さらにまた、(5)芯材の表面に炭素 い、等数多くの顕著な特徴を有する。

図面の簡単な説明

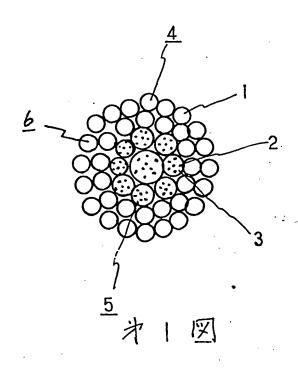
第1図は、本発明にかかる線条導電体の1実施 態様を示す概略断面図、第2図は、内じく他の実

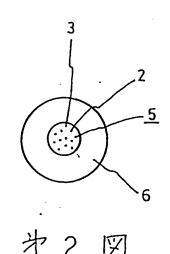
1……アルミ撚線、2……炭素繊維、3……被 **覆材、4……ケーブル、5……芯材、6……導電** 層。





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